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First to Last—the Truths News · Editorials · Advertisements

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1917

Wilson Gives Suffrage Full Indorsement

Tells New York Women Time for Victory Is Here

Visitors Overjoyed At His Statement

President Hopes Every State Will Act Soon on Franchise

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—President Wilson to-day gave full indorsement to woman suffrage as an immediate issue in every state.

Addressing a delegation of 100 leaders of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party who called at the White House to obtain an expression in support of the campaign in that state, the President in emphatic terms declared that woman suffrage is one of the fundamental questions of democracy whose proper settlement is demanded by the issues of the war. He said:

"It is with great pleasure that I receive you. I esteem it a privilege to do so. I know the difficulties which you have been working under in New York State, so clearly set forth by Mrs. Whitehouse, but in my judgment those difficulties cannot be used as an excuse by the leaders of any party or by the voters of any party for neglecting the questions which you are pressing upon them. Because, after all, the whole world now is witnessing a struggle between two ideals of government. "It is a struggle which goes deeper and touches more of the foundations of the organized life of men than any struggle that has ever taken place before; and no settlement of the questions that lie on the surface can satisfy a situation which requires that the questions which lie underneath and at the foundation should also be settled, and settled right. I am free to say that I think the question of woman suffrage is one of those questions which lie at the foundation.

Time to Grant Suffrage

"The world has witnessed a slow political reconstruction, and men have generally been obliged to be satisfied with the slowness of the process. In a sense it is wholesome that it should be slow, because then it is solid and sure; but I believe that this war is going so to quicken the convictions and the consciousness of mankind with regard to political questions that the spirit of reconstruction will be greatly increased. And I believe that just because we are quickened by the questions of this war we ought to be quickened to give this question of woman suffrage our immediate consideration.

"As one of the spokesmen of a great party, I would be doing nothing less than obeying the mandates of that party if I gave my hearty support to the question of woman suffrage, which you represent; but I do not want to speak merely as the spokesman of a party. I want to speak for myself and say that it seems to me that this is the time for the states of this Union to take this action. I perhaps may be a little too much by the traditions of our political life, which lay such questions almost entirely upon the states—but I want to see communities declare themselves quickened at this time, and show the consequence of the quickening.

Women Have Shown Capacity

"I think the whole country has appreciated the way in which the women have risen to the occasion. They not only have done what they have been asked to do, and done it with order and efficiency, but they have shown a power to organize for other things of their own initiative, which is quite a different thing, and a very much more difficult thing, and I think the whole country has admired the spirit and the capacity and the vision of the women of the United States.

"It is almost absurd to say that the country depends upon the women for a large part of the inspiration of its life. That is too obvious to say. But it is now depending upon the women also for suggestions of service, which have been rendered in abundance and with the distinction of originality. I therefore am very glad to add my voice to those which are urging the people of the great State of New York to set a great example by voting for woman suffrage.

A Proof of Democracy

"It would be a pleasure if I might utter that advice in their presence. Inasmuch as I am bound too closely to my duties here to make that possible, I am glad to have the privilege to ask you to convey that message to the people of New York.

"It seems to me that this is a time of privilege. All our principles, all our hearts, all our purposes, are being searched—searched not only by our own consciences, but searched by the world—and it is time for the people of the states of this country to show the world in what practical sense they have learned the lessons of democracy—that they are fighting for democracy because they believe in it, and that there is no application of democracy which they do not believe in.

"I feel, therefore, that I am standing upon the firmest foundations of the cause which you represent and in expressing the ardent hope that the people of New York may realize the great occasion which faces them on

TWO BIRDS WITH ONE STONE



Hillquit Wins Irish Cheers in Pacifist Appeal

In Drive for Irish-American Votes He Attacks Mitchell as Militarist

Hilarious cheering for "a free Ireland," boos and hisses for "Mayor Mitchell, the militarist," and prolonged applause for "a speedy termination of the war" were evoked by Morris Hillquit, Socialist candidate for Mayor, when, at a meeting at Terrace Garden, Fifty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, last night, he began a drive to capture the votes of Irish-Americans.

Mr. Hillquit made peace the basis for his appeal for Irish votes. His reference to Mayor Mitchell as a candidate who had "subscribed to the military, political and imperialistic aims of the Allies," to Mr. Hyman as a candidate who had avoided the war issue "by an expression of vague and meaningless patriotic sentiments," and his assertion that the Irish now have a common cause with the Socialists, met with ready response. Men stood on their seats and with outbursts of applause repeatedly interrupted the speaker.

When Mr. Hillquit declared "We would hail a democratic revolution in Germany as we hailed the movement for a democratic revolution in Ireland," the whole audience rose in a body and for several minutes engaged in a demonstration of approval.

"It is but natural that the voters of Irish blood should make common cause with the Socialists in this campaign," Mr. Hillquit said. "Both are fighting for true democracy, both are inspired by an irrepressible ideal of a better social order. The struggles of the Irish people for political independence have always had the hearty support of the Socialists. In this campaign the Socialist party alone has a clear and consistent claim to the support of the liberty-loving Irish voters."

Mr. Hillquit said that the issue of war and peace had been injected into the campaign by the force of public sentiment, adding that it would largely determine the election. He said it was to the credit of Mayor Mitchell that he had made his position clear as an advocate of continuing the war until the Central Powers were crushed and the Allies are in a position to impose upon their enemies "a victor's terms of peace."

Clenching his fists by way of emphasis, Mr. Hillquit said, as expressing the cardinal platform of the Socialists: "We want peace! We are opposed to war!" That brought forth another outburst from the audience. Cries of "We want peace!" echoed through the building.

Drastic Curb on Luxuries Planned

U. S. May Withhold Coal to Stop Non-Essential Manufacturing

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Restriction of production of materials not essential to the war is under serious consideration by President Wilson. Although there has been no intimation of the exact nature of any steps contemplated by the President, two courses have been generally discussed. Under one the War Industries Board would enter into voluntary agreements with specific manufacturers of non-essentials to reduce their output gradually. Under the other the President would issue a general order to manufacturers and rely on their patriotism to follow the suggestion.

The power behind both plans would be the government's authority to hold up coal shipments to recalcitrant producers, and to control transportation through the priority director of the War Industries Board. Agitation for some measures to stop the use of many kinds of materials required for war purposes in production of luxuries or other articles not contributing to war needs has been strong among many government officials.

The problem involves many difficulties, particularly in determining just what materials are to be considered non-essential. Advocates of the exercise of strong powers believe, however, that a list of products whose manufacture might be dispensed with largely during the war could be formed to meet public approval.

Landing of Americans Hidden From Germans

Crews of Captured Zeppelins Astonished to Learn of Expeditionary Force

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The presence of American troops in France caused great astonishment to the crews of the Zeppelins L-49 and L-50, brought down by the French last Saturday while returning from a raid on England. Official dispatches to the State Department said the prisoners declared that not one of them knew of the landing of any American expeditionary forces.

Enemy Aliens

THE arrest and internment of several scores of enemy aliens has not changed the situation in New York. There are still 65,000 Germans in the city, half of whom are unregistered and without permits. From time to time the United States Marshal announces that the situation is "safe" and that the "barred zone" regulations are self-enforcing. But every little while more unsafe enemy aliens are discovered and interned. They are apparently safe until caught. About 30,000 of them are unknown, and they go to and fro with perfect freedom. Nobody can know how safe they are.

Teutons Force Italians Back Across Isonzo

Take 6,000 to 10,000 Prisoners, Despite Fierce Resistance

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The great battle along the Isonzo River, north of the Bainsizza plateau, is going on without pause, according to reports from Italian and Teutonic headquarters to-day. The Austro-German divisions, after their initial successes at Flitsch, Tolmino and on the northern end of the Bainsizza plateau, have met with desperate resistance from the combined Italian, French and British forces, and their progress has been slowed up. The first stroke in the drive had power enough behind it to break the Italian lines at several points, however, and gather in thousands of prisoners. German and Austrian claims in this respect do not jibe. Berlin reporting the capture of more than 10,000 men, including divisional and brigade staffs, while unofficial Vienna advices claim only 6,000 prisoners.

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The Italian gunners were handicapped during the battle by the fact that the most of the heavy guns were in the hands of the Austro-Germans. The Italian point of support, crowning the heights near Tolmino was stormed and occupied after the Austro-German troops had scaled steep slopes in the mist and rain. Everywhere the Italians fought savagely, inflicting great losses on the enemy.

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German Sees Decades Of Hate After War

(Staff Correspondence) LONDON, Oct. 25.—From Switzerland to-day comes the report of an interesting conversation between a noted German statesman and the Swiss Minister to Germany.

French Win Again; Enemy Plans Retreat

Pétain in Renewed Aisne Drive Sweeps Villages and Forest

12,000 Prisoners Taken in 3 Days

Withdrawal of Teutons From North Sea to Meuse Expected

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The French renewed their great drive north of the Aisne this morning, after a rest of only a few hours, and won successes second in importance only to those of Tuesday. Attacking along the whole line of the Ailette River, they swept into the villages of Pinon and Pargny-Filain, cleared Monkey Mountain, east of Vauxillon, and the Forest of Pinon, as well as the fortified farms of St. Martin and La Chapelle Ste. Berthe. Two thousand additional prisoners were taken and fifty more cannon, bringing the total for the three days of the offensive up to 12,000 prisoners, 120 big guns and hundreds of mine throwers and machine guns. The Germans have been cleared entirely from the southern bank of the Ailette River, their positions along the whole front from Craonne to the Forest of Gobain are now exposed to an enfilading fire from the French batteries, and their grip on the plateau north of the Ailette, the only obstacle between Pétain's troops and Laon, has been made precarious. The French are now only eight miles from their objective. Seldom in the war has any army struck two such overwhelming blows in quick succession as those delivered by the French Tuesday and to-day.

German Retreat Near

The immediate result of the French victory, coupled with those of Haig on the Ypres front, has been to increase the probabilities of an extensive German withdrawal, from the North Sea to the heights of the Meuse. According to reports received to-day from various sources, the Germans are already preparing for such a retreat. Menin, the railroad centre six miles southeast of the British lines on the Paschendale Ridge, is reported being evacuated by the civilian population, while north of the Aisne, French aviators, the Germans are destroying villages and raising orchards on the various sources, the Germans are already preparing for such a retreat.

The French attack seems to have anticipated this strategy, and the German withdrawal, if made, may under the hammer of a victorious opponent, is likely to be quite a different operation from that planned.

War Forced on Brazil, Her President Says; May Seize Warship

Drastic Action Is Proposed in Message to Congress by Dr. Braz

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 25.—The President of the Republic, Dr. Wenceslao Braz, has sent a message to the Congress declaring that it is impossible to avoid noting already the state of war which Germany has imposed on Brazil. He proposes the seizure of a German warship now in the port of Bahia.

The majority leader of the Chamber discussed the relations between Brazil and Germany, and counselled the Chamber to approve the Presidential message.

Brazil revoked her decree of neutrality in the war between the Entente Allies and Germany last June. The Brazilian government had previously revoked its policy of aloofness, so far as it affected hostilities between the United States and Germany. The trouble between Brazil and Germany reached a climax in April, when the Brazilian steamer, Parana was torpedoed. The German Minister received his passports and anti-German riots broke out in several cities. A large number of German ships in Brazilian ports were seized.

Recent dispatches from Buenos Ayres reported disclosures of German intrigues to bring about a conflict between Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay.

5 Billions For Loan Predicted; Billion Mark Passed Here; 35,000 Parade To Help

Progress of the Liberty Loan

The standing of the Liberty Loan in the country yesterday, the twenty-second "working" day of the campaign, was as follows:

Subscriptions previously estimated.....	\$2,715,000,000
Thursday's subscriptions (estimated).....	465,000,000
Total to date (estimated).....	\$3,180,000,000

Figures for the New York district were: Subscriptions previously reported..... \$935,000,000 Thursday's subscriptions..... 140,000,000

Total subscriptions to date..... \$1,075,000,000 To bring the subscriptions for the entire country up to the \$5,000,000,000 maximum the average for to-day and to-morrow must be \$910,000,000.

To reach its goal of \$1,500,000,000 the New York District for the rest of the campaign must yield subscriptions at the rate of \$212,500,000 per day. At the close of business Thursday the total should have been \$1,375,000,000, instead of \$1,075,000,000. In this district, therefore, the Liberty Loan is \$300,000,000 behind schedule.

U. S. Ship Battered 4 Hours By U-Boat Shells, Rescued

Luckenbach Steamer, Outraged, Stood Off Raider Until Destroyer Came—Nine Wounded, Engines Disabled, Cargo Afire, Still Reaches Port

A FRENCH PORT, Oct. 24 (Wednesday).—An American steamship which had stood off for four hours a U-boat that outraged her, made port to-day. Nine on board were wounded, two seriously, and her engine room and hull were damaged by shellfire. An American destroyer put the U-boat to flight. The vessel was outward bound from an American port and had scarcely entered the danger zone when a lookout sighted a submarine on the port bow, a position which rendered flight almost impossible. The seaman's shout of warning was drowned by the scream of a shell which buried itself in a tower, waving a few hundred yards away. The U-boat was then nearly six miles away.

Naval gunners on the American vessel sprang to their battle stations and served their guns, while the great waves ahead and astern of them were clipped and gashed by the German shells. Time after time the binoculars revealed splashes from line shots from the American guns that fell far short of the mark. Hostile shells, however, fell close aboard and some shrieked overhead.

The engagement opened at a range of about 3,000 yards, and it soon became evident that the U-boat navigator intended to keep that distance between the two vessels. Every attempt of the American craft to get to closer quarters was foiled, and at last the full speed in an attempt to escape. All the time the wireless was shouting for help.

Early in the one-sided fight four men were wounded by a shell which struck the deck and sent the splinters flying, and presently the wireless was put out of commission by another.

Still the American vessel refused to strike her flag, and held to her course at full speed. The seamen served their guns methodically and in the four-hour battle the U-boat fired 234 shots, and the merchant vessel more than 200. Two hours after the first shot was fired a German shell burst in the engine room of the American vessel, injuring several men and disabling the engines. The ship broached to and rolled so drunkenly in the heavy sea that it was running as to get its gun muzzles uncertainly to the French coast with the loss of a naval gunner and nine of the crew.

According to J. L. Luckenbach, of the firm of Luckenbach & Co., Inc., the vessel probably was the J. L. Luckenbach. Less than two weeks ago the Lewis Luckenbach, owned by the same line, was torpedoed off the coast of the French coast with the loss of a naval gunner and nine of the crew.

U.S. Not to Take Funds Of Resident Germans

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—A. Mitchell Palmer, Custodian of Alien Property, assured subjects of Germany and Germany's allies, resident in this country, to-night that their money on deposit in banks was not in danger of seizure by the government.

"Some misapprehension," said a statement from Mr. Palmer, "seems to exist relative to the status, under the trading with the enemy act, of citizens or subjects of Germany and its allies resident in this country. Such persons are not included within the term 'enemy or ally of the United States' as employed in the act. The money on deposit in banks in this country belonging to such persons are not liable to seizure by the government and will not, therefore, be taken into the possession of the alien property custodian."

3-Cent Stamp Ready Nov. 2

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The Post Office Department has placed an initial order with the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for 868,000,000 3-cent stamps, in anticipation of the new postal rates, which become effective November 2. Requisition also has been made for 8-cent stamped envelopes and 2-cent postal cards.

Nation Rolls Up More Than 3 Billions in Final Spurt of Campaign

This District Needs \$425,000,000 More

Banks to Remain Open Saturday as Long as Purchases Are Made

Liberty Loan totals yesterday passed far beyond the \$3,000,000,000 figure originally set by the government, and are well on the way to the \$5,000,000,000 goal.

The official estimate of subscriptions to date is \$3,180,000,000, but the Treasury Department believes the total is \$3,500,000,000.

Victory for the second loan, according to Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, is in sight, but not yet achieved. The general opinion in the capital was that the \$5,000,000,000 goal would be reached.

Intensive bond selling in New York resulted in a record for the city with a total of \$140,000,000 subscriptions for the day and \$1,075,000,000 for the entire campaign.

Two entire business days remain to make up the necessary \$425,000,000 required for the \$1,500,000,000 mark the city has set for itself.

An additional half day was made possible by the announcement of the city's banks that they will remain open to-morrow until that figure has been attained, no matter how late this may be.

Yesterday's delayed parade, with an unprecedented burst of enthusiasm on the part of every class, from bankers down to the humblest Boy Scout, influenced the subscriptions in the city. More than 35,000 men and women were in line, while several times that number is estimated to have framed the line of march up Fifth Avenue.

35,000 Liberty Bond Holders Take Part in Parade to Help Loan

New York's Liberty bond owners put their heads, hearts and pocketbooks together yesterday afternoon and flashed a message to the Kaiser that ought to leave no doubt as to where America's greatest city stands in the world war.

The 35,000 men, women and children bondholders who, the police estimated, participated in the afternoon's spectacular pageant-parade, joined by the countless thousands who thronged their line of march, swooped down upon the Kaiser's captured U-boat in Central Park, manned the wireless of the once murderous craft and aimed these words in the general direction of Berlin:

"We're coming, Kaiser Bill, with our men and our dollars. We're after you, and it's your move. Liberty bond subscribers."

It's hardly likely that the mine layer's radio will carry the message across the Atlantic, but the men and women whose sentiments it represents are certain that it will be delivered to the man to whom it was addressed.

Some of the sailors and soldiers who took part in the demonstration promised to deliver it to him personally, if it hasn't preceded them when they arrive at Berlin.

Thrill Feature Parade

The march on the submarine, which began at Washington Square, dispensed thrills for blasé Fifth Avenue, fed up as it is on parades and patriotic demonstrations, during the trip. Every three hours consumed in the trip. Every time the spectators decided there was nothing new to be shown them some new novelty in the way of fighting device or picturesque individual burst upon them.

The Bronx baby owner of a baby Liberty bond, who was pushed by his mother in a go-cart; J. P. Morgan, owner of nobody-knows-how-many Liberty bonds; the British caterpillar tank from Flanders and the giant Caproni battleplane that bombarded the

Continued on Last Page

TRY TELEGRAPH CIGAR. VERY MILD. PARK & 23RD—ADVA.

GERALDINE FARRAR, in "The Woman They Fear." RIALTO Next Week—ADVA.